

Distributed Energy Resources for Federal Facilities

Snapshot of DER Technologies: Advantages, Disadvantages, Costs and Benefits

Chicago, Illinois

June 25-26, 2002

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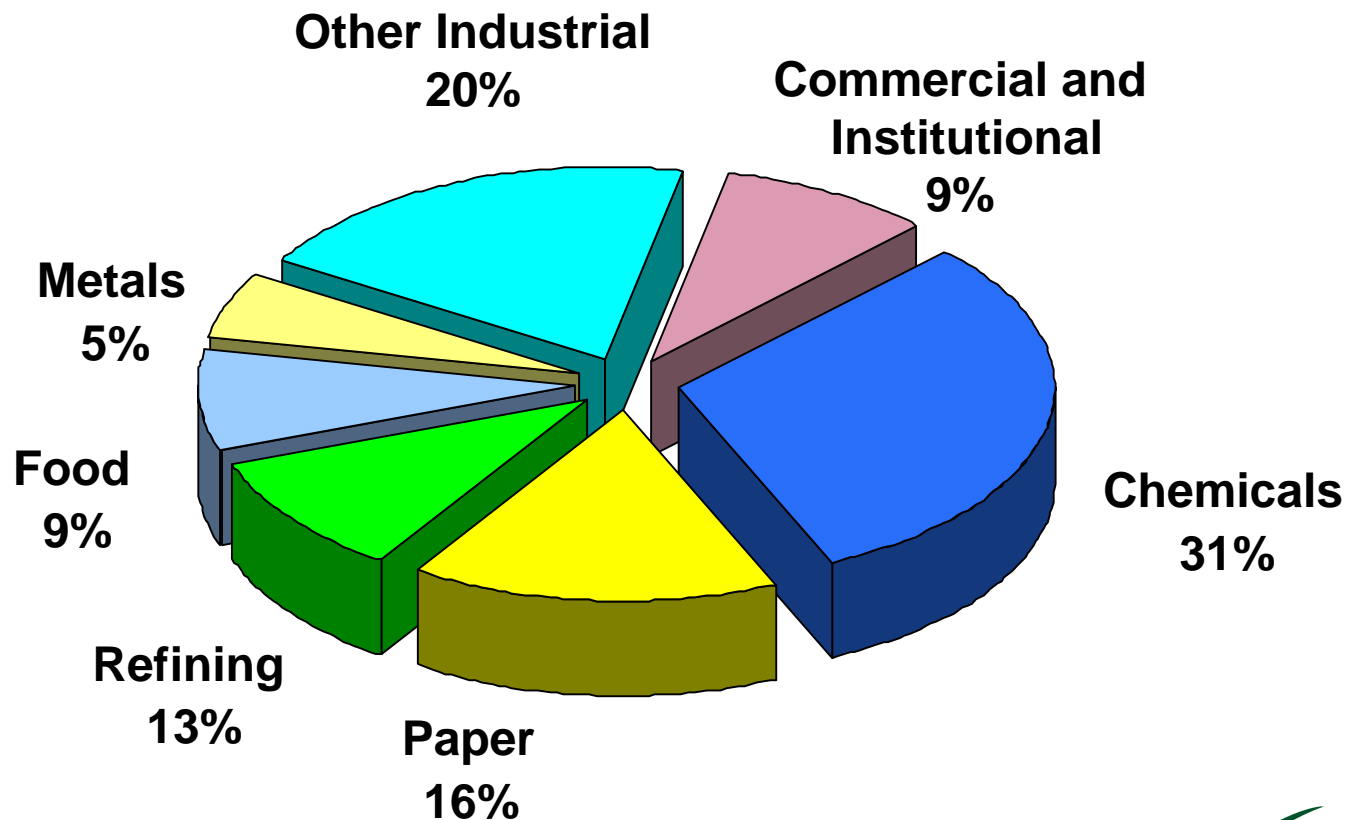
Energy Nexus Group

- Professional services company focusing on distributed energy
- Subsidiary of Onsite Energy Corporation
- Company Origins in Co-generation and On-site Power
- Active in Distributed Generation and Combined Heat and Power



Industrials Represent 90% of Existing CHP

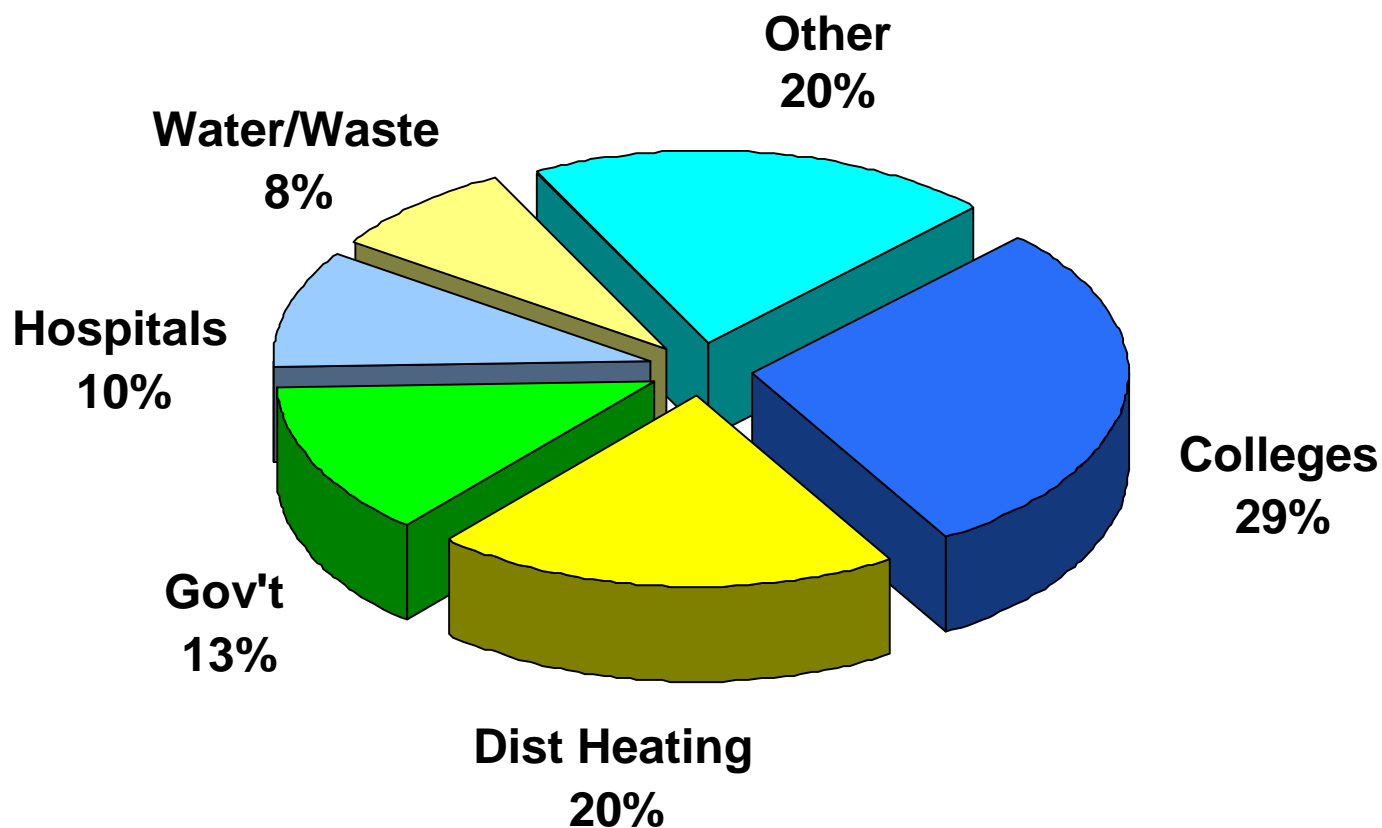
- *Existing CHP Capacity (1999) 52,800 MW*



Source

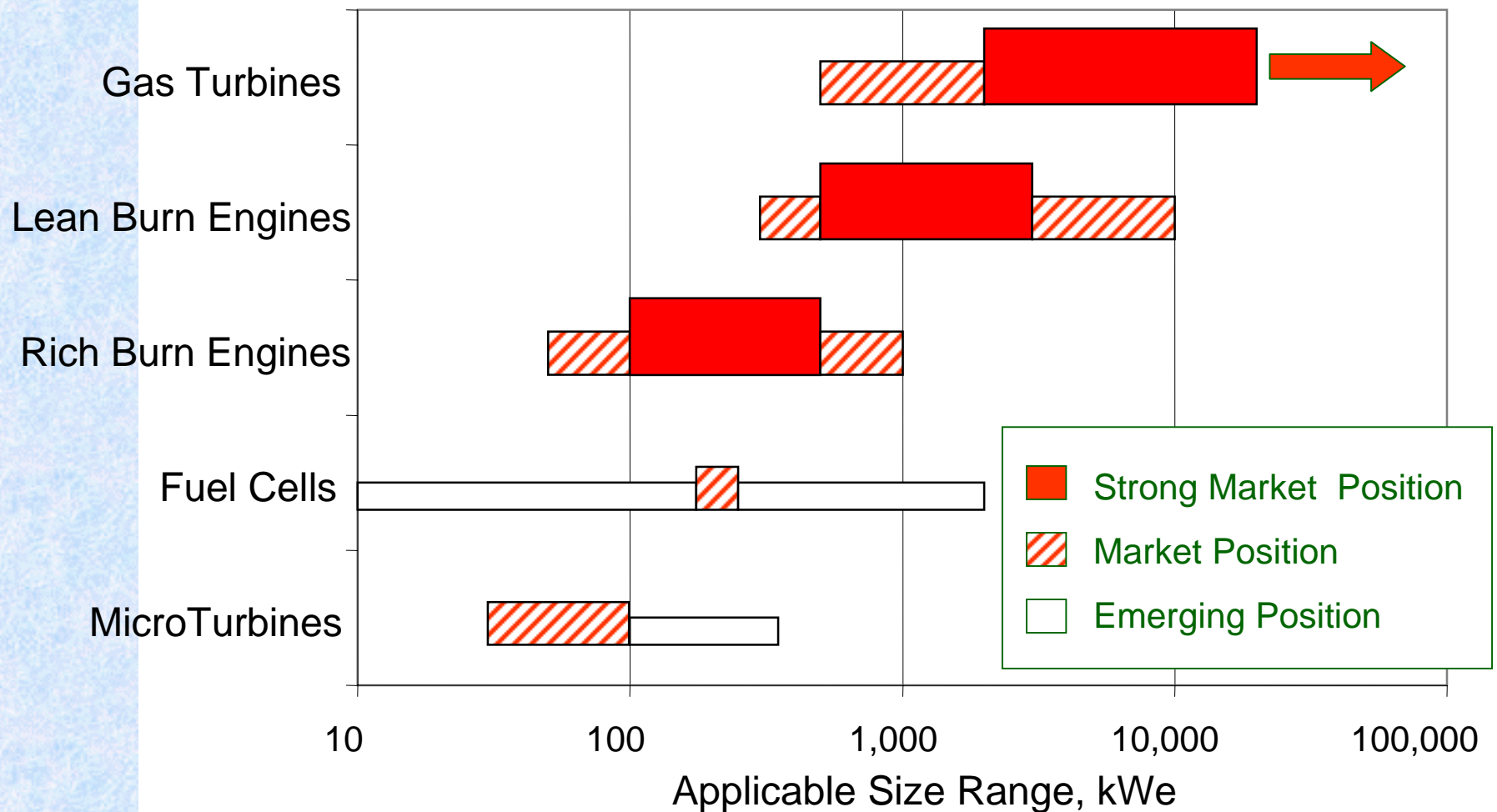
Existing Commercial CHP

- Existing Commercial CHP Capacity (1999) 4,930 MW

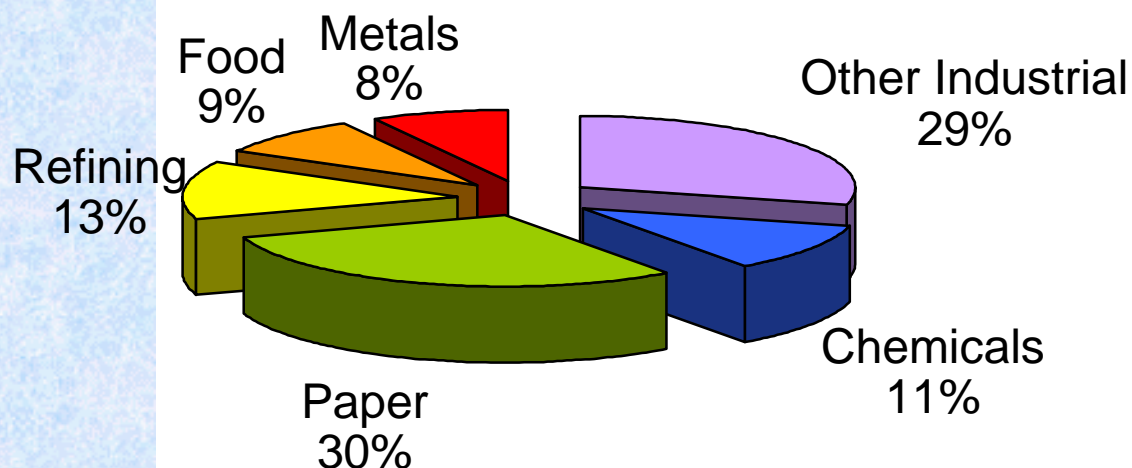


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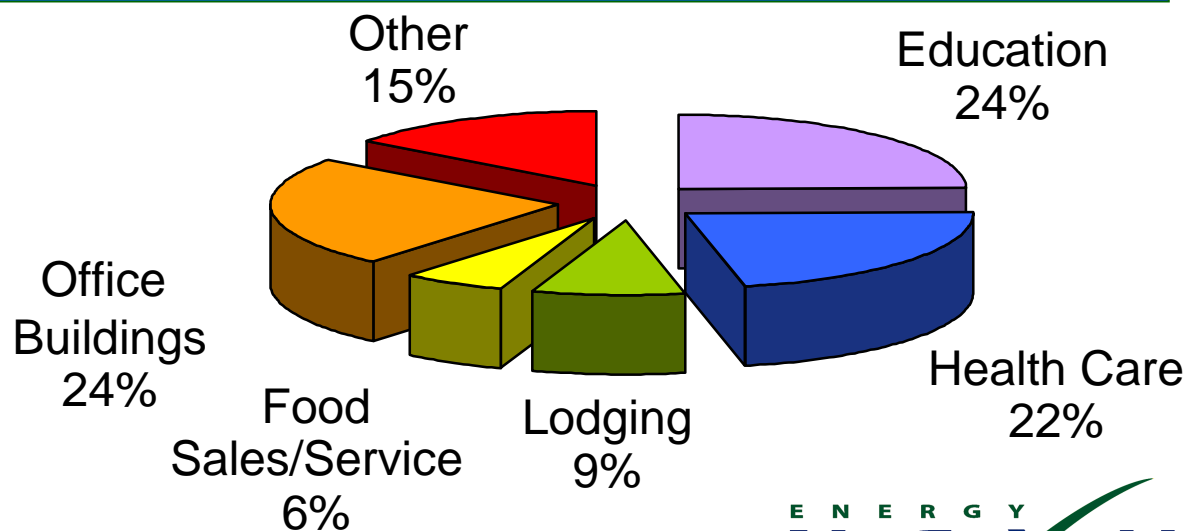
Technology vs Size Coverage



Broad CHP Opportunities Remain

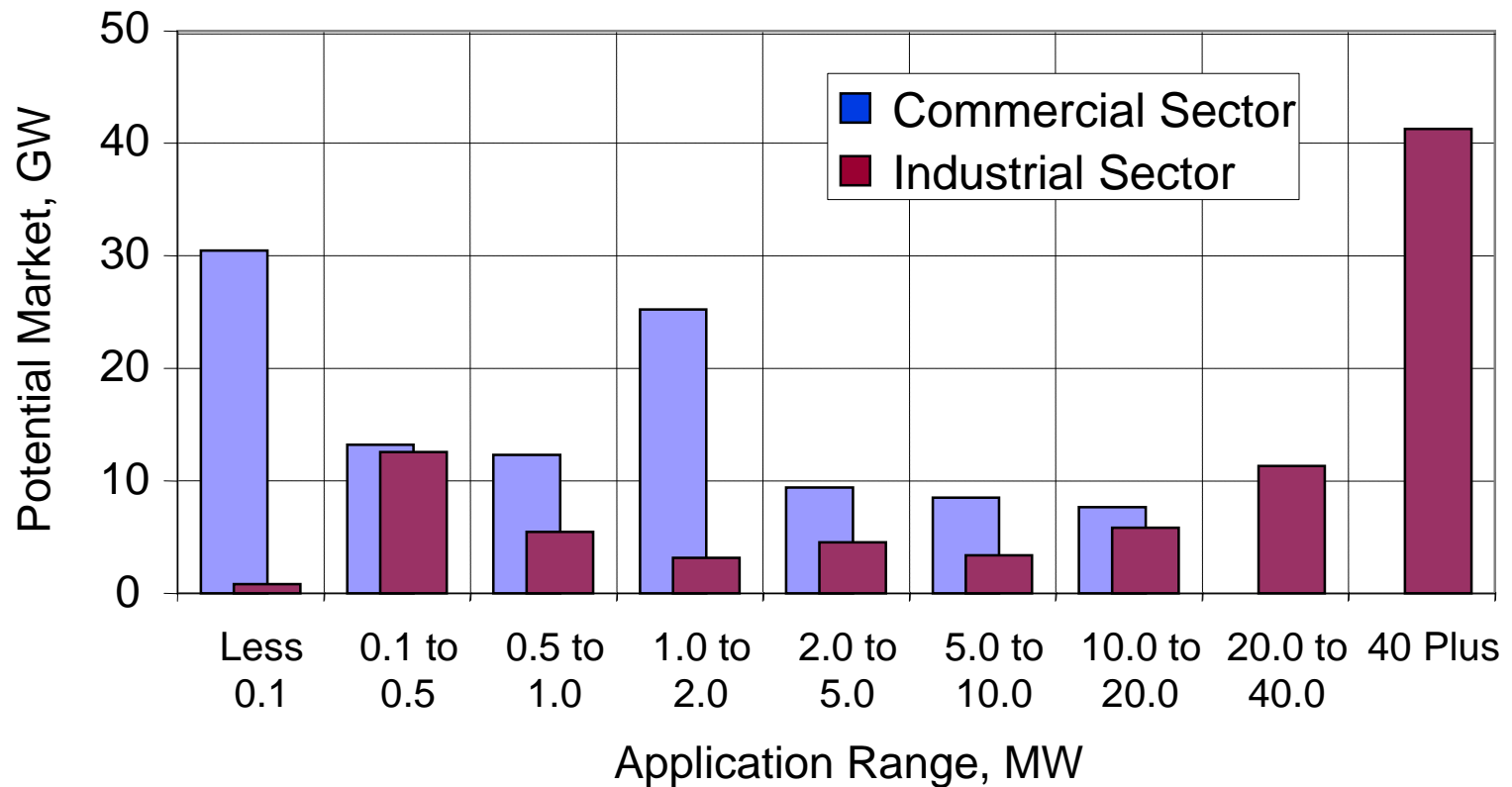


Industrial Sector
90 - 100 GW
of Additional
DG Potential



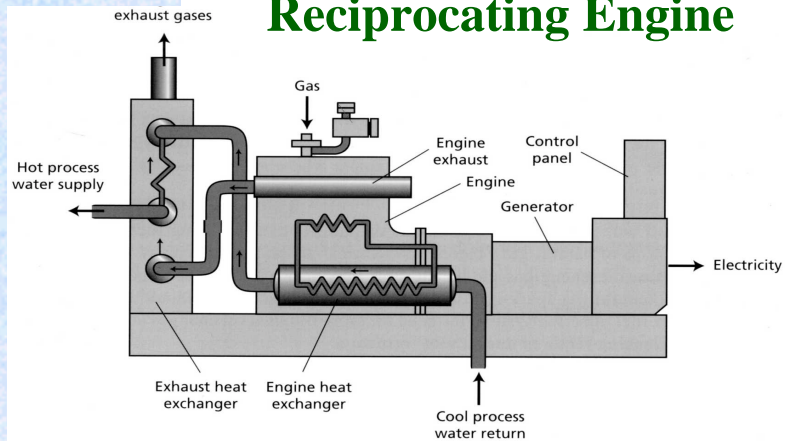
Commercial Sector
75 to 100 GW
of New
DG Potential

US CHP Market Opportunities



DG Technology Options

Reciprocating Engine



Microturbine

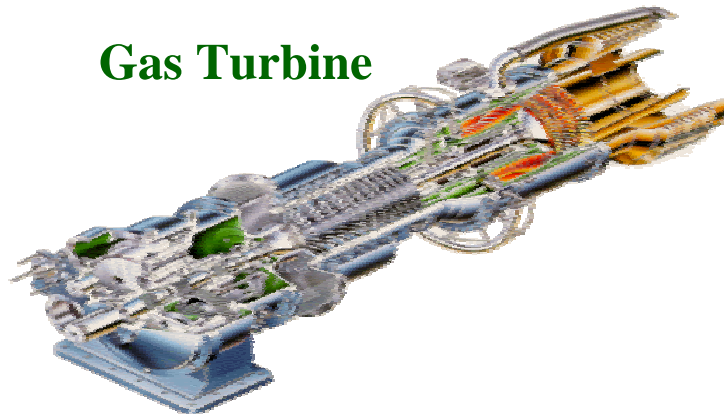


Photovoltaic

Fuel Cell



Gas Turbine



Technology is a Key Driver for DG

- The cost of small generation technologies has declined
- The performance of small generation technologies has increased
- Controls, sensors and communications have advanced

On-site generation
is becoming a
viable option for
more users

What Affects Technology Choice and System Design?

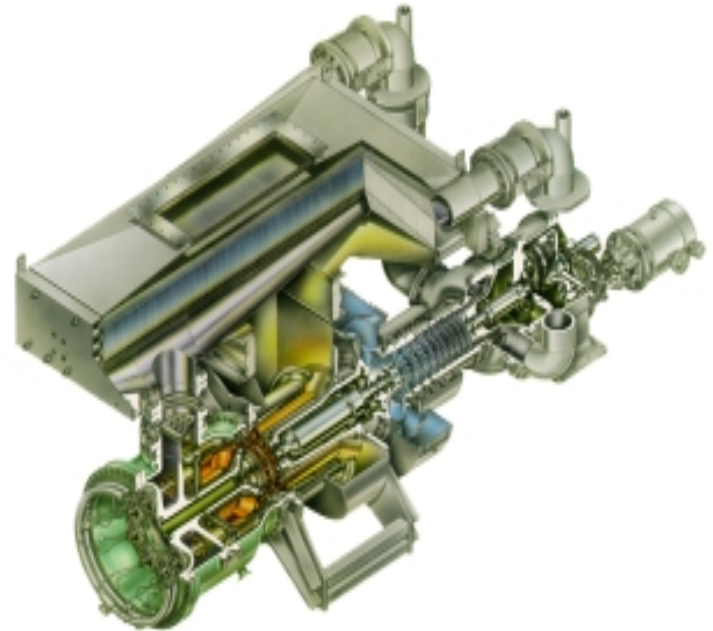
- Energy costs and fuel availability
- Electrical load size/factor/shape
- Load criticality
- Thermal load size/shape
- Special load considerations
- Regulatory requirements

Potential DG Applications

- ***Combined Heat and Power*** - common practice by large industrials; large untapped potential in small industrial and commercial
- ***Peaking*** - potential growth market for customer peak shaving (500 to 2000 hours/year) by light industrial and commercial
- ***Premium Power*** - emerging market to provide quality power to sensitive customers
- ***Niche Applications*** - providing power in remote or isolated applications, shut in gas wells, and other niche markets such as landfill and municipal waste

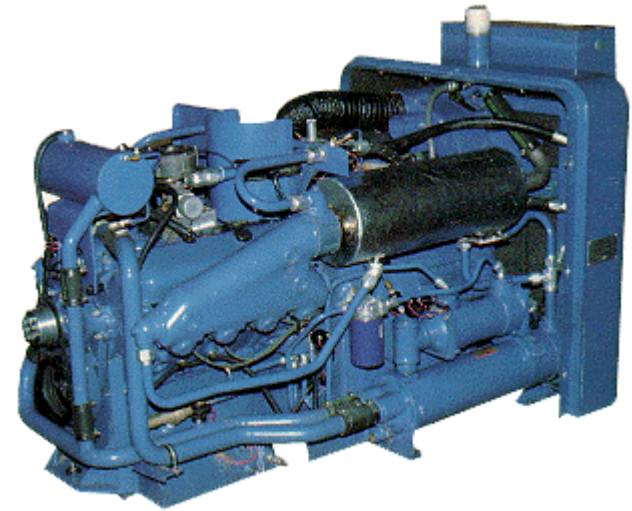
Industrial Gas Turbines

- Size range: 500 kW - 50 MW
- Electric efficiency (22-40%)
- Start-up time: 10min - 1hr
- High pressure steam or high temperature direct heat
- Established technology for many power and direct drive applications
- Multi-fuel capable, but economics and emissions favor natural gas



Reciprocating Engines

- Size Range: 30 - 6,000 kW
- Electric efficiency: 28 - 38%
- Fast startup (10 secs) capability allows for use as standby
- Thermal energy in the form of hot water or low pressure steam
- High maintenance requirements (lots of moving parts)
- Emissions can be an issue



Microturbines

- Size range: 25 - 300 kW
- Electric efficiency: 20 - 30%
- Start-up time: >1 min.
- Fuel compressor usually required
- Small CHP, Power only and Peaking
- Commercial introduction underway



Fuel Cells

- Size range: 3 - 3,000 kW
- Start-up time: 3hrs -
- Electric efficiency: 36-65%
- Low emissions - exempt in some areas
- Only PAFC is commercially available



Solar Photovoltaic Cell

- Size range: 10-1,000 kW
- Start-up time: n/a
- Electric efficiency: 10-15%
- Quiet operation - no sound attenuating enclosure
- Costs are dropping and
- Performance is improving



Summary

- Wide range in technology performance in terms of cost, efficiency and emissions
- New technologies being tested in niche markets
- All technologies are improving
- Match to cost, performance, regulatory and risk requirements of the user

The DER Panel

Microturbines	Roman Grosman	Capstone
Turbines	Duane Wilson	Solar Turbines
Recip Engines	Gordon Gerber	Caterpillar
Fuel Cells	William Taylor	CERL
Renewables & Power Quality	Keith Davidson	Energy Nexus



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